# 特開平10-128778

(51) Int.CL*	徽別記号	FI
B 2 9 C 43/12 43/32		B 2 9 C 43/12 43/32
B29L 31:30	,	
		響変請求 米請求 請求項の数4 OL (全 4 頁)
(21)出版番号	<b>特期平8</b> -289772	(71) 出級人 000008208
(22)出頭日		三菱重工業株式会社
	平成8年(1996)10月31日	東京都千代田区丸の内二丁目 5 番 1 号
		(72) 発明者 西山 茂
		愛知県名古屋市港区大江町10茶地 三菱葉
		工業株式会社名古屋航空宇宙システム製作 所内
		(74)代理人 弁理士 内田 明 (外2名)

# (54) [発明の名称] 複合材製多孔面板の製造方法







### 【特許請求の範囲】

「軽定項1」 強化機能とマトリックス樹脂からなる複合料理成形用素符を開始・競修化した後、80~120 でで1~2時間熱処理し、後行程の硬化の影響動から 内に流入しない程度に粘度を向上させた挑響として孔明 行加工した後、加熱・加工して硬化させることを特徴と する後合材整合組織を発力を振

【請求項2】 物配納熱・加圧して硬化させる工程が、 熱処理機が明が加工した複合料構成形開業材を成形型に をし、バックフィルルを被せて速度引きしたのちオート 10 クレーブ中で加熱・加圧して硬化させるものであること を特徴とせる語求項1に記載の複合材膜多孔囲板の製造 方法。

【請求項3】 前記拠処理後孔明け加工した複合材料成 形用案材とバッグフィルムの間に金属プレートを介在さ せることを特徴とする額求項2に記載の核合材製多孔面 親の製造方法

【請求項4】 前記熱処理後孔明/カエした複合材料成 形用素材の表面に確布を介在させることを特徴とする請 死因 2 又は3 に記載の複合材製多孔面板の製造方法。 【預明の辞述と説明】

【0001】 【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、軽量化が要求され る航空機のエンジンナセル等に適用する接合材製多孔面 板の製造方法に関する。

【従来の技術】航空機のエンジンナセル等に適用する複 合材製多孔面板の製造においては、面板に貫通孔を設け る何らかの手段が必要である、複合材料成形用素材(以 下、ブリブレグと称する)を硬化させて成形品とした後 30 で、ドリルやメカニカルパンチを用いて行う公知の方法 は比較的に加工時間と費用がかかり、通常、成形品は部 品としての形状を有しているためさらに加工が難しくな っている。このような問題を解決する方法の一つとし て、型裏面部と型表面部を有し、かつ該型表面部から間 羅を置いて突出していて各々先端が尖っている複数のス タッドを有する型を設け、該スタッドの上に部分的に確 化した強化プラスチック合浸シートを載置し、上記スタ ッドが終シートを賞通するように致シートと読スタッド を押圧し、上記シートを上記型表面に押圧しながら上記 40 シート内のアラスチックを硬化させる工程を有する名割。 強化プラスチック部材の製造方法が提案されている(特 開昭47-2131号公報)。しかし、この手法も特殊 な成形型を部品の形状毎に準備する必要があり、必ずし 6加工費用面で得策とはならないことがわかった。

(0003) 本税理格らはこの方法に代わる手段とし 元、予め月都を別に上陸化職権を比喩合資料とでい ックス組版からなるアリアレグの引張に、注型用用語を 規制報酬報度か引て実現し、加密・加田して復信させる ことを可能とする後の製業の利用の影点が注き提集とり、加密・加田して提修させる。 し、加密・加田して提修させる。 し、加密・加田して提修させる。

た(特開平8-1690号公報)。この方法は成形加工 時間やコストの間で改良効果があるが、注型用額額や樹 器制複数等の成形用の間接付料が比較的高値なため、さ らに安値な認道方法の開発が望まれていた。 【00041

【列野が禁止したシミする異態】本発明は上記技術水準 に認かてなられたものであって、接合体制を孔底砂を製 高するに当たって、接合体制を孔底砂線に大きな 工場間と質形と管やして北を明けたり、特殊な成形型と 等地に「投合体制を孔面板型を持って現代を 発展にするというような製造コスト低地面で不移な方 法を改善し、簡単にしかに支援化されば軟を製造する方 法を投稿するしかである。

【課題を解決するための手段】前記課題を解決する手段 として本発明は次の(1)~(4)の陰様を含むもので ある。

(1)強化機能とマトリックス機能からなる複合材料成 形用無料(ブリコケリ)を積極値能化た後、80~1 20℃で1~28間階処理は、接行数の課内級に機能 が孔内に流入しない程度に指度を向上させた状態として 孔明け加工した後、加熱・加圧して現化させることを特 復生する複合材象引用板の敷布がた。

(0006) (2) 新記地学、加圧して優化させる工程 が、熱処理後孔明/カエレデリアルグを成形型に参 し、ハッグフルルを後せて裏空沿したのちホートシ レープロで加学、加圧して機化させるものであることを 物配さる部と(1)の一般合戦争九国性の影地方法。 (3) 前記熱処理後孔明/カエレデリアレグとバッフ フィルムの間に金属アレートを介依させることを特徴 さる時間(2)の個名科学系工能の発動が焦土法。

(4) 前記熱処理除孔明け加工したアリアレグの表面に 滞布を介在させることを特徴とする前記(2)又は (3)の接合材製多孔面板の製造方法。 (0007)

【発明の実施の形態】本卵明で使用するアリアレグは方 ラス繊維、炭素繊維、シリカ繊維、アルミナ繊維などの 弦化繊維で着られた強化用の織り布と、エボキシ樹脂、 ビスマレイミド樹酸、ボリエステル樹脂、フェノール樹

B. ポリイ 下地間を20つ下リックス部間で開始されたのが資金という。薬剤を一方100円カラも入て作能と合うが見ませない。薬剤を一方100円カラも入て作能と含む。たびリップは未軽が大砂で引力が上した。水砂では100円カラーである。たびリップは未軽が大砂を100円カーでは200円カーでは200円カーでは200円カーである。たびリップは200円カーである。東砂でするとともに対した30円カーでは200円カーである。またが、100円内である。またが、100円内で

(9008) アリアレグの協会化は、液態したアリアレ グモ平敬状の治具上に置き、バックフィルムで覆って層 囲をシールした依備で高気が含し、10分以上、好まし くは10~30分保的する方法やアレス全型で料さえつ ける方法などによりアリアレグと)とモー分に寄せ るとともに、硬化釜の駅原とほぼ即同度の数厚とするこ とによって行うことができる。

【0009】熱処理は孔明けしたプリアレグを加熱・加 圧して硬化させる際に、複點が孔内に流れ出すことのな いよう樹脂の粘度を向上させるために行うものである が、熱処理条件が強すぎると硬化が進行してしまい。常 温もしくはヒートガンによる加熱程度では確化用の形状 を有する治異になじませることができなくなるので、樹 脂がゲル化しない範囲の条件下で行うことが必要であ る。具体的な処理条件は使用するマトリックス樹脂の種 類や性状などによって異なるが、好ましい鼻類細条件の 例としてはマトリックス樹脂が180℃硬化タイプの4 官能エポキシ樹脂の場合、110~120℃で1~2時 間程度、120℃硬化タイプの2官能エポキシ機器の場 会、80~90℃で1~2時間程度であり、この範囲で 20 あれば、通常樹脂がデル化してしまうことはなく、前記 のように治異になじませることができなくなるおそれは ない。

ない。 【0010】熱処理後のアリアレクは、メカニカルパン チ等を用いて孔明けした後、目的とする製品の形状を有 する成形治県に装着し、加熱・加圧して硬化をせること によって複合対撃を孔面数を得ることができる。

【0011】前記加熱・加圧して硬化させる方法として は、熱処環後孔明け加工したプリアレグを成形型に移 し、バッグフィルムを抜せて真空引きしたのちオートク 30 レーブ中で加熱・加圧して硬化させる方法が好過であ る。この場合、アリアレグを孔の無いプラスチックフィ ルムで覆い、真空引きを確実に行うためにガラス繊維や ナイロン継ば製の緩物であるブリーザを入れ、バッグフ イルムを抜せるようにするのが好ましい。また 羽の畑 いプラスチックフィルムとバッグフィルムとの間に厚き 1~2mmの金属アレートを介在させることによって、 真空引き又は硬化の際にバッグフィルムが孔内に引き込 まれて孔の上端部が変形するのを防ぐことができる。さ らに、プリプレグの表裏両面にナイロン、ポリエステル め などの課者 (厚さ0.1~0.2mm程度) 多介在させ ることにより、成形治界から硬化品表面に移行した離型 **剤を容易に除去することができ、次工程で接着作業など** がある場合に表面処理として必要なサンディング作業が 不要化できる利占もある

【0012】 【実施例】以下、本発明の実施例を図面を参照しながら 参明する。

(実施例1)図1は本党明の1実施例について無処理、 加熱・加圧成形の準備要領を示す説明図である。図1

のフリアレク1に、メカニカルバンチで簡優2cmの孔 を名加 mとっがで開発2cmの孔 を割がして知1(の)のように硬化用の形状を中かってルルム2 が出界1に移し、孔のないフスチッフフィルム8と選 気用のブレーザ9を接せ、ナイロンバックフィルム8 で10分分に分別11に がいかいでは、定温 で10分分に分別11に でいるが、2000に、定温 で10分分に分別11に でいるが、2000に、定温

【0015】この成形準備の整ったアリアレグをオート クレーブを使って硬化した。本実館例では約3、5kg /cm² の圧力と180℃の温度で、約2時間加熱を行 った。なお、真空引きはオートクレーブ加圧時にオート クレープ圧が1kg/cm<sup>2</sup>を越えた時点で大気開放し た。硬化終了後温度と圧力を下げナイロンバックフィル ム4、ブリーザ9及び孔のないプラスチックフィルム8 を取り除き、更に成形治具7から硬化品を取り外し、図 2の複合材製多孔面板10を得た。図2(a)は複合材 **駅多孔画板の模要を示す斜視型であり、図2(b)は** (a)のA-A新聞図である。この方法によれば有明経 作が容易であり、加熱・加圧による硬化時にマトリック ス樹脂が孔中に流れ出すこともなく良好を品替の複合材 製多孔面板をえることができるが、図2(b)に示すよ うにこの複合材製多孔面板10の複合材部11で形成さ れた孔6の上端部にはバックフィルムの引き込みによる

新一次原列度的かれる。 (0016) (実際的2) 図3 に本界等の他の実施的を 示す、この解注度部構の設備で始終度し、孔明けした デリアルグ1 の原理側に終いすイロン者12 (ここでは 第1と襲行イロンプラタ 自100) を使き、更に見かな いプリアレグフィルム名と ブリーザシとの間に厚さ 1. の用の企成アルート13 を買い扱行である。このよう に更定権に整えたプリアングを前戻所した。 り せることによって、実験的1の機能に見られる限2 り せることによって、実験的1の機能に見られる限2 り せることによって、実験的1の機能に見られる限2

464

(b)のような孔上端部の変形はなくなり、例4 に示す ように良好な形状の孔を有する複合材製多孔面板が得た れた。また、薄いナイロン布12を耐ぐことによって離 疑剤の付着のない硬化品を得ることができた。 [00171

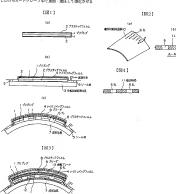
【発明の効果】本発明の製造方法によれば、アリアレグ の孔明けが容易で、硬化中に樹脂の流動により孔が閉塞 することもなく、複合材製多孔面板を得ることができ る。また、高価な成形治具は不要で、特別な治工具や間 接材料類の準備も必要としないのでこの面からも製造コ 10 ストを低減することができる。さらに、加熱・加圧して 硬化させる方法として、熱処理総孔期け加工したプリア レクを成形型に移し、バッグフィルムを被せて真奈引き したのちオートクレープ中で加熱・加圧して硬化させる

方法を探る場合、金属プレートを介在させることにより 孔の変形のない硬化品を得ることができ、アリアレグの 表面に薄い布を介在させることにより、成形治具から硬 化体への鍵型剤の移行を防ぐことができる。

【図面の簡単な原用】 【図1】本発明の第1実施例についてプリアレグの熱処 理、加熱・加圧成形の準備要領を示す資明図

【図2】本発明の第1実施例に係る複合材製多孔面板の 状態を果る説明図 【図3】本発明の第2実施例に係るプリアレグの硬化要

细胞明团。 【図4】本発明の第2実施例に係る複合材製多孔面板の 孔の状態を示さい面部



PAT-NO-

JP410128778A

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 10128778 A

TITLE:

PRODUCTION OF PERFORATED SURFACE PANEL MADE OF COMPOSITE

MATERIAL

PUBN-DATE:

May 19, 1998

INVENTOR-INFORMATION: NAME NISHIYAMA, SHIGERU

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION.

NAME MITSUBISHI HEAVY IND LTD COUNTRY N/A

APPL-NO:

JP08289772

APPL-DATE: October 31, 1996

INT-CL (IPC): B29C043/12, B29C043/32 , B29C043/56

#### ABSTRACT:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a perforated panel made of a composite material without closing perforations by laminating and densifvina

predetermined composite material molding materials and increasing the viscosity of them to such a degree that a resin does not flow in

perforations at a time of curing by heat treatment to perform perforation processing and subsequently

curing them under heating and pressure.

SOLUTION: Two prepregs 1 consisting of reinforcing fibers and a matrix resin are laminated and both surfaces of the prepregs 1 are covered with releasable plastic films 2 in order to prevent contamination at a time of mechanical

punching processing. Thereafter, the whole is heat-treated at 80-120&deg/C for 1-2hr in an industrial oven. The viscosity of the matrix resin rises under

this condition and the closing of perforation parts by the flow of a resin at a time of curing can be suppressed. Next, perforations 6 are bored in the

prepregs 1 covered with the plastic films 2 and, thereafter, the plastic films

2 are peeled to draw a vacuum by using a molding jig 7 for curing and the prepress prepared for molding are cured under heating and pressure within an autoclave.

COPYRIGHT: (C)1998, JPO

#### \* NOTICES \*

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.

2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated. 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

# [Detailed Description of the Invention]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] This invention relates to the manufacture method of the porosity face-plate made from composite applied to the engine nacelle of the aircraft by which lightweight-ization is demanded etc. 100021

[Description of the Prior Art] In manufacture of the porosity face-plate made from composite applied to the engine nacelle of the aircraft etc., a certain means to prepare a through tube is required for a face-plate. After stiffening the material for composite-material shaping (prepring is called hereafter) and considering as mold goods, as for the well-known method of performing using a drill or mechanical punch, floor to floor time and costs start in comparison, and since mold goods have the configuration as components, processing is usually difficult further. As one of the methods of solving such a problem, it has the mold rear-face section and the mold surface section. And the mold which has two or more study in which the gap is kent and projected from this mold surface section, and the tip is respectively sharp is formed. The reinforced plastics impregnation sheet hardened partially is laid on this stud. The manufacture method of a porous reinforced plastics member of having the production process which stiffens the plastics in the above-mentioned sheet is proposed, pressing [ press this sheet and this stud so that the above-mentioned stud may penetrate this sheet, and I the above-mentioned sheet on the above-mentioned mold surface (JP,47-2131,A). However, it turned out that this technique also needs to prepare a special die for every configuration of components, and does not necessarily serve as a best policy in respect of processing costs. [0003] The manufacture method of the porosity face-plate made from composite characterized by for this invention persons

heating and pressurizing [ fill up with and ] casting resin, and making the pore of the prepreg which consists of a strengthening fiber reinforced composite material which formed the pore beforehand, and matrix resin as a means replaced with this method harden it through the thin film made of resin was proposed (JP,8-1690,A). Although this method had the amelloration effect in respect of fabrication time amount or cost, since the indirect material for shaping of casting resin, the thin film made of resin, etc. was comparatively expensive, development of the still cheaper manufacture method was desired. [0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] In being made in view of the above-mentioned technical level, and manufacturing the porosity face-plate made from composite, this invention spends big floor to floor time and costs after porosity face-plate shaping made from composite, improves a disadvantageous method and offers the method of manufacturing a porous face-plate simply and cheaply, in respect of manufacturing-cost reduction of breaking a hole, or preparing a special die, carrying out hole dawn to coincidence at the time of porosity face-plate shaping made from composite, and making it a porous face-plate.

f00051 [Means for Solving the Problem] This invention contains a mode of following (1) - (4) as a means to solve said technical

(1) as the condition which raised viscosity to a degree with which it heat-treats at 80-120 degrees C for 1 to 2 hours, and resin does not flow in a hole in the case of hardening like backward after carry out laminating eburnation of the material for composite material shaping ( prepreg) which consists of strengthening fiber and matrix resin -- a hole -- the manufacture method of the porosity face-plate made from composite characterize by to heat and pressurize and to make it harden after carry out dawn processing.

[0006] (2) A manufacture method of a porosity face-plate made from composite the above (1) characterized by being what carries out heating and pressurization and stiffened in an autoclave after said production process which carries out I a production process ] heating and pressurization and is stiffened moves preprig which carried out after [ heat treatment ] hole dawn processing to a die and puts and carries out vacuum length of the bag film.

(3) A manufacture method of a porosity face-plate made from composite the above (2) characterized by making a metal plate intervene between said prepregs which carried out after [ heat treatment ] hole dawn processing and hag films. (4) The above (2) characterized by making a thin cloth placed between the surfaces of said prepreg which carried out after heat treatment I hole dawn processing, or a manufacture method of a porosity face-plate made from composite of (3).

[Embodiment of the Invention] Although what consisted of matrix resin, such as a weave cloth for strengthening woven for strengthening fiber, such as a glass fiber, a carbon fiber, a silica fiber, and an alumina fiber, an epoxy resin and a

bismaleimide resin, polyester resin, phenol resin, and polyimide resin, is desirable as for the prepreg used by this invention, UD (Uni-Directional) prepreg which lengthened and arranged fiber with the one direction and sank in resin can also be used. If it heats and pressurizes and is stiffened after carrying out hole dawn of this prepreg in the unsettled condition, resin will blockade an influx and a pore in a pore at the time of hardening. Therefore, while the laminating of the prepreg is carried out and it carries out eburnation by the method of this invention, it heat-treats in the state of a plate in the range which resin does not gel, and the fluidity of resin is made small, after preventing that resin flows into a pore and blockades at the time of hardening, hole dawn processing is carried out, after that, it moves and pressurizes [ heat and ] and a die is stiffened. [0008] Where it placed the prepreg which carried out the laminating on the plate-like fixture, it covered with the bag film and the seal of the perimeter is carried out, vacuum length of the ebumation of prepreg is carried out, and 10 minutes or more, it can be performed by considering as board thickness almost comparable as the board thickness after hardening while fully sticking prepregs by the method of holding preferably for 10 to 30 minutes, the method of suppressing with press metal mold,

[0009] In case heat and pressurize the preprog which carried out hole dawn and heat treatment stiffens it, it raises the viscosity of resin and performs for accumulating so that resin may not flow out in a hole, but since it becomes impossible to make it get used to the fixture which hardening advances and has a configuration for hardening in the heating degree by ordinary temperature or the heat gun when heat treatment conditions are too strong, it is required in carrying out under the conditions of the range which resin does not gel. Although concrete processing conditions change with classes, descriptions, etc. of matrix resin to be used When matrix resin is 180-degree-C hardening type 4 organic-functions epoxy resin as an example of desirable heat treatment conditions, If it is about 1 - 2 hours at 80-90 degrees C and is this range at 110-120 degrees C in the case of about 1 - 2 hours, and 120-degree-C hardening type 2 organic-functions epoxy resin, there will be no possibility that it may become impossible for resin to usually gel and to make it get used to a fixture as mentioned above. [0010] the prepreg after heat treatment -- mechanical punch etc. -- using -- a hole -- after carrying out dawn, the porosity

face-plate made from composite can be obtained by heating and pressurizing [ equip and ] and stiffening the shaping fixture

which has the configuration of the product made into the purpose.

[0011] After moving the prepreg which carried out after [ heat treatment ] hole dawn processing to a die as said method of carrying out heating and pressurization and stiffening and putting and carrying out vacuum length of the bag film, the method of carrying out heating and pressurization and stiffening in an autoclave, is suitable. In this case, it is desirable to put in the briza which is the textiles made from a glass fiber or nylon fiber, in order for the plastic film which does not have a hole in prepreg to perform a cover and vacuum length, and to put a bag film. Moreover, it can prevent drawing a bag film in a hote and the upper limit section of a hole deforming in the case of vacuum length or hardening, by making a metal plate with a thickness of 1-2mm intervene between plastic film and bag films without a hole. Furthermore, by making thin cloths (about 0.1-0.2mm in thickness), such as nylon and polyester, placed between front reverse side both sides of prepreg, the release agent which shifted to the hardening article surface is easily removable from a shaping fixture, and when there is adhesion at degree production process, a sanding activity required as surface treatment also has the advantage which can carry out unnecessary 1-izing. [0012]

[Example] Hereafter, the example of this invention is explained, referring to a drawing.

(Example 1) Drawing 1 is explanatory drawing showing the preparation point of heat treatment, heating, and pressing about one example of this invention. The strengthening fiber gestalt carried out the two-layer laminating of this to prepreg (strengthening fiber: carbon fiber textiles, matrix resin: 180-degree-C hardening type 4 organic-functions epoxy resin) using the prepreg of textiles, and the plastic film 2 which has a mold-release characteristic in both sides of prepreg further for the pollution control at the time of mechanical punching processing was put on both the surfaces of preprog 1 as shown in drawing 1 (a). It placed on the plate-like heat treatment fixture 3 which shows this to drawing 1 (b), further, with the nylon bag film 4, by the scalant 5, the scal of a cover and the perimeter was carried out, they carried out vacuum length, it was left at

the room temperature for 30 minutes, and the board thickness at the time of hardening carried out ebumation to about 1.0-1.1mm to 0.9mm [0013] Then, it put into the oven of industrial use and heat treatment was performed at 110-120 degrees C for 1.5 to 2 hours.

Matrix resin viscosity can rise on this condition, lock out of the pore by the resin fluid at the time of hardening can be controlled, and it can be made to warm and get used also to the shaping fixture which has a configuration for hardening since resin is not gelling after heat treatment in ordinary temperature or a heat gun.

[0014] Next, after breaking the hole 6 with a diameter of 2mm in 3mm pitch by mechanical punch in the prepring [ having put the prepreg film 2 ] 1, It moves to the shaping fixture 7 which removes plastic film 2 and has a configuration for hardening like drawing 1 (c). The briza 9 plastic film 8 without a hole and for aeration was put, with the nylon bag film 4, the seal of a cover and the perimeter was carried out, they carried out vacuum length by the scalant 5, it was left 10 minutes or more at the

room temperature, and shaping preparation was prepared.

[0015] The prepreg in which this shaping preparation was completed was hardened using the autoclave. At this example, it is about 3.5kg/cm2. Heating was performed at a pressure and the temperature of 180 degrees C for about 2 hours. In addition, when autoclave \*\* exceeded 1kg/cm2 at the time of autoclave pressurization, atmospheric-air disconnection of the vacuum length was carried out. The plastic film 8 which does not have the lowering nylon bag film 4, briza 9, and a hole in the temperature after hardening termination and a pressure was removed, the hardening article was further removed from the shaping fixture 7, and the porosity face-plate 10 made from composite of drawing 2 was obtained. Drawing 2 (a) is the

perspective diagram showing the outline of the porosity fixee-plate made from composite, and drawing 2 (b) is the A-A cross section of (a). According to this method, the Kamg-Ming actuation is easy, and although the perceity face-plate made from composite of good quality can be obtained windowther matrix resin forwing can into a lost set the time of hardening by leading and pressurfazion, seen deformation by drawing in of a bag film is accepted in the upper limit section of the hole 6 formed in the composite action of 1 of his proority face-plate I of made from composite as shown in density 2 (b).

[900] (Example 2) Other camples of this invention are above in drawing 2. this example — the phase of shaping organization—hasel resting — abole—it is the example which placed the metal plate 13 with a thickness of 1 form between the propering films 8 and briza 9 which part this price of the propering the state of 100 on both the propering films 8 and briza 9 which part this price of the propering the state of 100 on both the surfaces of the propering I which carning of our down, and do not all propering the state of 100 on both by the hardening article of an example 1 by stiffening the propering which propering the properin

[Effect of the Invention] According to the manufacture method of this invention, the hold draw of praying is only, and the provisity face-plate under form composities are both beloakeding by failed form in during harberinary. Moreover, an expensive abaying future is unnecessary, and since preparation of a special tool or indirect materials is not model, either, a manufacturing out can be reduced also from this field. Furthermore, the propray which carried out after beat treatment] bold stem processing is moved to a die as a method of carrying out bacting and prossurization and stiffning, when the method of arring que to betting and prossurization and stiffning when the control of arring que to betting a presentation and stiffning in an autocolve, after putting and carrying out the control of the processing to the control passes are a standard passes and the processing the putting and carrying out the control of the processing the putting and carrying out the control of the processing the putting and carrying out the control of the processing the putting and carrying out the control of the processing the putting and carrying out the processing the putting and carrying out the control of the processing the putting and processing the putting and processing the processing the putting and processing the putting and processing the putting and processing the processing the putting and processing the processing the putting that the processing the putting that the processing the putting and processing the putting that the processing through the putting that the putting that the processing through the putting that the processing through the putting that the processing through the putting that the putting that the putting that the putting through the putting through

[Translation done.]